



# THE Gleichen Call



Twelfth Year, No. 34

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918

\$1.50 Per Year

## Influenza Patients Express Their Thanks

The patients of the Gleichen temporary hospital wish to thank most gratefully those ladies who each day have kindly made themselves responsible for the hospital meals during the past week namely:

Mrs. Beach—Mrs. Lett.  
Mrs. James.  
Mrs. Cameron—Mrs. Young.  
Mrs. Read—Mrs. Tudhope.  
Mrs. R. McMillan—Mrs. Walsh.  
Mrs. Hoey—Mrs. Bremner.  
Mrs. McIntyre—Mrs. W. Brown.  
They also wish to thank the following for their generous contributions:  
Mrs. Scott 9 fowls.  
Mrs. Harrison, 2 fowls.  
Mrs. Klipper, 1 doz eggs and 2 gallons of milk daily.  
Mrs. Crapo, 2 fowls.  
Mrs. Renaud, 6 fowls.  
Mrs. Walker, 2 fowls.  
Matthews & Kidney, crackers and lemons.  
Mrs. Piller, 2 fowls.  
Miss Bennett, 2 fowls.  
Mrs. A. Wilson, 2 dozen eggs.  
Mrs. J. Koefoed, grapes.  
Gleichen Red Cross, pyjamas and pneumonia jackets.

W. T. Kidney has returned from Rochester, Minn., where he underwent medical treatment.

## VICTORY LOAN OF 1918 MUST GO OVER THE TOP

Indications from all parts of Southern Alberta are that this half of the province will go "over the top" in its Victory Loan campaign well inside of the allotted time. This confidence of success, however, must not be allowed to weaken the efforts of the Victory Loan organization or the general public. On the contrary, just as our soldiers at the front, with victory in sight, are hitting their hardest blows, so must the supporters at home redouble their efforts during the remainder of the campaign.

While there have been serious disadvantages—notably the influenza epidemic—to encounter, the spirit of the people of Southern Alberta, who are accustomed to meeting and beating difficulties, has more than offset the disadvantages. The greater the difficulties the harder the people work. And besides there are some very great advantages this year. The bonds of the Dominion of Canada were never so attractive as they are today. They pay nearly twice as high a rate of interest as a savings bank will pay, and they are backed by all the wealth and resources of the whole Dominion of Canada. The big financial firms, life insurance companies, etc., are buying these bonds to the extent of their ability. That shows what they think of them. It is a mistake to suppose that the buying of Victory bonds is in any sense a sacrifice. It is an investment, and the very best investment on the market. In order to have money to buy Victory Bonds it is necessary that people deny themselves other expenditures, and in that sense it is, perhaps, a sacrifice, but the same is true of putting money in the bank or into land, or any kind of property.

Save as a matter of patriotism; save that we may win the war and pay for the war. But buy Victory bonds as an investment. You may never have an opportunity to

buy the bonds of the Dominion of Canada at such favorable prices.

**Circular to Farmers**  
The following letter has been addressed by Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the officers and members of the U.F.A.:

Just one year ago today I addressed a circular to you asking you to purchase Victory bonds. Your response was most gratifying. The campaign for another bond sale will begin on the 25th of this month. The rate of interest on bonds is the same, the country's need for money is the same, the opportunity for a good business investment is the same as last year. But I fully realize the financial conditions among farmers this year are very different from last year.

Many farmers will be entirely unable to invest a single dollar. Others will be able to invest as they did last year, while a few may be able to invest even more than they did last year.

Buy at least one bond if you can, and as many as you can afford to buy. It is a good investment; it is a good security; it is a liquid asset. The country needs the money and the end of the war is in sight.

If you cannot invest fifty dollars in a bond, but can invest fifteen dollars in a life membership, do so and the U.F.A. will invest it in Victory bonds.

Let us each invest according to his or her ability. Hoping that we are very near the end of the last war.

Yours most sincerely,  
H. W. WOOD,

President.  
A word for the canvasser. Remember that he comes to you on behalf of the Dominion of Canada. He does so, in many cases, at personal inconvenience and loss to himself. Treat him, or her, with the courtesy due to a representative of Canada. Remember the canvasser is doing our work, work which must be done if Canada is to maintain her position among the nations fighting for a free world. You can show your appreciation of the work being done by the canvasser by buying your bonds courteously and quickly and to the utmost limit of your ability.

## OBITUARY

News of the sudden death of Mr. A. R. Goldsmith, of Hussar, came as a great shock to his many friends. On Oct. 23rd he became a victim of the dreaded Spanish influenza and on the 29th developed pneumonia. Three days later, Oct. 31st, he died.

In 1914 Mr. Goldsmith moved from Vermilion to his farm six miles S.W. of Hussar and there resided until the time of his death. He had already leased his farm and had intended moving to British Columbia in two weeks' time. He was a successful and highly esteemed citizen and will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

The particularly sad circumstance which accompanies the death of Mr. Goldsmith is that all his family was stricken with the dreaded disease at the same time. The sad funeral ceremony was performed by Rev. Matheson, of Gleichen, in the presence of several immediate friends.

Mr. Goldsmith was only 34 years of age and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. Also his father, mother and brother, who reside at Swan River, Man.

Deep sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. W. Service, Jr., of Standard, in the loss of their only daughter, aged 10 months, on Tuesday, at Calgary. Mrs. Service had undergone a serious surgical operation at Calgary a few days previous but is recovering. The remains were brought to Gleichen and the funeral service conducted, on Wednesday by the Rev. Mr. Matheson.

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and OLUNY

### Car of Apples

Choice Washington Wagners

### Car of Vegetables

Extra Choice. Will arrive Monday Nov. 11th. Buy your winter's supply now. Leave your orders so as to secure special prices.

GLEICHEN

Matthews & Kidney

OLUNY

## As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.  
Canada is a farming country.  
Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a good-will in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

## Buy VICTORY BONDS

—all you can pay for in cash and all you can carry on instalments.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

### Money Loaned to Government Financing Huge Exports of Food Products

Last year the people of Canada loaned to the Government \$419,000,000 to carry on the war. Out of that sum were spent huge sums to finance the purchases of the British Government in Canada for food and munitions. Since the war began the Imperial Munitions Board has awarded contracts in Canada amounting to \$1,200,000,000 and about \$600,000,000 have been advanced by the Government and banks. Besides that there were heavy advances to assist in the export of Canada's agricultural products.

These sums have been the cause of a tremendous expansion of industry. Farmers, as well as manufacturers have been able to sell their surplus products to Great Britain and to get the money at once. They have gone on multiplying their efforts and doing their part in winning the war, for Great Britain had to eat while her soldiers were away fighting. In the past year the Government has advanced \$100,000,000 to finance our agricultural and animal products to Great Britain. The bacon output was entirely handled out of loan funds. And this year there will be some heavy calls out of the 1918 Victory Loan. Canada has a surplus of cheese for export amounting to \$40,000,000. Butter, eggs and condensed milk will amount to \$10,000,000 more. The Victory Loan will get these to their only market, Great Britain. The exportable wheat crop will be 100,000,000 bushels and the value \$225,000,000. Victory Loan money

for the most part will finance this.

It is a big story. Perhaps we may better understand the tremendous import of the Victory Loan by comparing the agricultural and animal exports of the last fiscal year with four years ago. In 1915 Canada exported of these \$209,000,000; last year the figures grew to \$740,000,000, because the Dominion Government was able to find the money for the handling of these exports. In manufactures exports have increased from \$85,000,000 in 1915 to \$636,000,000 in the last fiscal year. Many great industries have been built up. The whole country has felt the impulse to greater endeavor. This is the spirit that is winning the war. We must not let it flag. Subscribe to the Victory Loan.

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.  
J. H. GOODERHAM  
Indian Agent

Send all your Job Printing to The Gleichen Call—learn the reason.



Government of the Province of Alberta.  
Department of Municipal Affairs

### Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the Town of Bassano for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 16 of the Improvement District Act, covering the following improvement districts, viz.:—  
Numbers 124, 154, 165, 156, 154, 125, 126, 218, 217, 218, 246, 247.  
Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act covering the following Territorial Units, viz.:—  
Numbers 124, 154, 156, 155, 154, 125, 126, 218, 217, 218, 246, 247.  
Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 10 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts viz.:—  
Numbers 222, 218, 246, 222, 220, 247, as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.  
Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 30 of the Wild Lands Tax Act covering the following Territorial Units, viz.:—  
Numbers 124, 154, 156, 155, 154, 125, 126, 218, 217, 218, 246, 247.  
Dated at Edmonton, 28th August, 1918.

J. H. LAMBE,  
Acting Deputy Minister,  
Department of Municipal Affairs.

### MRS. A. O. ONSTAD

Instructor of  
Leischetzky Technique

Advanced Students Solicited

2 Doors West of Coll Office  
GLEICHEN



## WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuralgia, headache, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today.

**Sloan's Liniment**  
Kills Pain

### Situation Grows Difficult

Thousands are Employed Repairing Zeebrugge Canal

Thousands of laborers are now engaged in repair work on the Zeebrugge canal, according to a frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf. They are working under the direction of German military engineers on the Mole, the locks and the walls of the canal, in an attempt to clear the canal of the cement-weighed cruisers which were sunk there by the British. The Telegraaf reports that all the repairs which have been carried out at Zeebrugge harbor, Mole and locks have been destroyed by airmen, and the canal remains closed. Strive as the Germans will by slave-driving methods to re-establish Zeebrugge as a practicable harbor for their submarines, the continuous air offensive of the British airmen maintains the effect of the British navy's work.

Actually the situation grows continually more difficult for the Germans, because sand silt up against the sunken ships and makes shoals in whatever remained of the fairway. Each day the heavy keels become more firmly imbedded.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

**Congregating in Solitude**  
Here is an extract from a hotel prospectus in Switzerland: "Weissbach is known as the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of solitude are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."

## Fashionably Pointed Artificial Feet

Practise of Cutting Down of Foot to Fit Boot Unwise

Some returned soldiers with leg amputations, who have been issued artificial legs by the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, have undertaken to cut down the wooden foot so that it will fit into a fashionably pointed boot. The officials of the orthopedic and surgical appliances branch of the Canadian department wish to call the attention of the veterans to the fact that this practice is unwise. A man who has worn army boots for some time cannot expect his feet to conform to the narrow pointed last now fashionable. This is especially true in the case of a man with a leg amputation, for during the months that he is waiting for his stump to heal sufficiently for the wearing of an artificial leg, his remaining good foot carries an additional burden so great that it is often necessary to prepare special orthopedic boots for this foot. In any case the strain upon it is so much greater than usual that a narrow last is impractical. The department at Ottawa announces that it will not be responsible for adjustments to artificial limbs that have been mutilated in this way.

**Faultless in Preparation.**—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parlee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

**Insult to Injury**  
"What's up, Alf? You don't seem half in a rage."  
"So 'ud you be if you saw a a blinkin' civilian fanning your best girl with his exemption card."—Vancouver Province.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

**Chance for Saving Sugar**  
Save the waste.  
12,000,000 cups of tea, coffee and cocoa are used daily in Canada.  
If even an average of half a teaspoonful of sugar per cup is left undissolved at the bottom of cups of these beverages the waste would be 120,000 lbs. of sugar daily!  
Use no more sugar than you need and stir your beverage until the sugar is entirely dissolved.  
It is estimated that about one-third of all sugars used in the homes is used in tea and coffee. Think it over—how is it in your home? Is there a chance for saving?

## "War-Time Cookery"

FREE

Send name and address for new "War-time Cookery" This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. It is intended to assist in the conservation of food and to effect savings in home cooking and baking.

Approved by Canada Food Board

ADDRESS  
**E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd.**  
TORONTO, CANADA

### Dealers Must Have License

Buying or Contracting for Produce Without License Contrary to Food Regulations

The attention of the Canada food board has been called to the practice frequently adopted by licensed dealers in apples, turnips, potatoes and other fruits and vegetables, of having men living in different parts of the country acting as their agents, buying or contracting such produce, superintending the loading of same on cars ready for shipment, and receiving a commission from said dealers for such work.

All such agents operating in the manner mentioned, without first having secured a license from the board, are doing so contrary to the order dated 13th day of December, 1917, wherein it states:  
"That on and after the 1st day of February, 1918, no person shall deal wholesale in fresh fruits or fresh vegetables, without first having obtained a license from the food controller, and in violating such order are guilty of an offence, and subject to a penalty not to exceed \$1,000 and not less than \$100."

"Now, Lieutenant Tompkins," said the general, "you have the battalion in quarter column, facing south—how would you get it into line in the quickest possible way, facing north-east?"  
"Well, sir," said the lieutenant, after a moment's fruitless consideration, "do you know, that's what I've often wondered."

## Must Keep On Going

Allies Must Force Their Way Into Germany

Sounding a keynote of "no negotiation without occupation" James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, declared there must be no thought of peace until troops of the entente have forced their way into Germany territory. Mr. Gerard was speaking for the fourth Liberty loan at the San Francisco commercial club.

"There must be no negotiation without occupation," he said. "The United States and her allies must force their way well into enemy territory despite all attempts at peace and must keep on going until Germany bows to their will."

"We must not allow Germany to increase her manpower. It would be easy for her to Germanize the peoples of Estonia, Livonia, and Poland. Fifteen per cent. of the population in the Baltic provinces is made up of Germans who exercise a complete influence over the ignorant population."

### Allies Share Our Sugar

Before the war, the allied nations in Europe drew virtually no sugar from the sources of supply for this continent. Now about one-third of the sugar from these sources is going to the allies.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

**Shoes for Hire**  
"Shoes wanted on hire" is the latest advertisement to appear in the German papers. Some of these advertisements are inserted by "Gentlemen wishing to hire shoes for a certain period, owing to the necessity of going out of town on business trips." They offer from \$2 to \$3 a week, according to the age of the shoes.

## CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomachs and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colds or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning Mrs. Jean Paradis, St. Bruno, Que., writes: "My baby was very ill and vomited all his food. He was cross and cried night and day and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They soon set him right and now he is a fat, healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## British Officer's Thoughtful Will

Left Bulk of His Estate to War Sufferers

Captain the Hon. Harold Alfred Vyvyan St. George Harmsworth, M.C., Irish Guards, eldest son of Lord Rothermere, of Hemsted, Beneden, Kent, and nephew of Lord Northcliffe, who died from wounds received in the battle of Cambrai on February 12, aged twenty-three years, left a valuable estate. Probate is granted to his father. The testator gives: \$5,000 to Irish Guardsmen disabled in the war or in need of assistance, to be spent as directed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding. \$5,000 to the executor for the education of sons whose fathers have been killed in the war. \$5,000 to help men disabled in the war. \$250 each to his old friends and servants Fells, Smith, Hines, Gibson, Peggs, and Tanner, his soldier servant, Private Gorbey, and Sergeants Kenry, Howe and Nolan, three N.C.O.'s of his company. The will made on active service on sundry small pieces of paper, partly in pencil and partly in ink, is dated November 22, 1917.

## Victory for Allies Certain

Only a Miracle Could Save Germany Now

"I hope the time will not be long coming when we will talk terms of peace in the royal palace in Berlin," said Right Hon. W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand, at a luncheon tendered him at Toronto by the civic and provincial authorities.

"We are sure of the result now, unless some miracle intervenes for Germany—and I don't think that is likely—victory for the allies is absolutely certain."

"Now is the time when we are full of admiration for each other, to bring in a patriotic policy which will keep the nations of the empire together for all time," said Mr. Massey.

Referring to the war cabinet he had recently attended, he said: "When the war ends it will no longer be a war cabinet. It will be an imperial cabinet, in which all the Dominions will have a voice. Before the war we were bound only by sentiment. But the future demands something more definite."

"I think we have come to the time when each part of the empire will give preference to goods imported from any other part. This will do much to build up the empire. Some politicians think the empire is too unwieldy already. I don't agree with that."

"No one longs for peace more than I do, but I don't think this is the last war. The crimes which have been committed in Belgium prove that human nature has not made much progress in the last 5,000 years, and until human nature is improved there can be no lasting peace. It is our duty to keep the British empire intact, so as to make it strong in case of another war."

"We are partners now with the Mother Country. Each nation must be allowed to handle its own affairs, and each must think for itself, but in imperial affairs each country must work for the empire."

## Keep your shoes neat

**2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES LIQUIDS AND PASTES**  
For BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES  
**PRESERVE THE LEATHER**  
THE FINEST QUALITY POLISHES LIQUIDS AND PASTES

## Rabbit Replaced Wallaby

Red-brown Quadruped Was Grass Pest

Before the advent of the rabbit and the fox in Australia the rock-wallaby made its home among the cliffs bordering the Snowy river, where it passes through southern Monaro (N. S. W.) literally in thousands. The little red-brown quadruped was then becoming a grass pest and as his skin was then worth only 4 cents the pelt hunter didn't bother much about him. But an interested mutton merchant some years ago put a premium on the skins, and the writer and a mate started out one winter morning with about two inches of frost on the ground and every tree powdered with hoar frost for the wallaby ground. The artillery consisted of two guns, one a single muzzle-loader. (The breech-loader was then a rarity on Monaro.) By noon the hunters had downed over 60 wallabies. The beasts were so numerous in some quarters that two wallabies occasionally fell to a single shot. Soon after that the pelt-trader scented profit, and the work of extermination began. Now these cliffs are silent and deserted, save for Reynard and the eternal rabbit, which crops the wallaby pastures close and from this rough country will never be exterminated.

## Discordant Sounds Caused Trouble

Could Play Organ Better Than Trumpet

There is an amusing story told about Sir Frederick Bridge, the famous organist of Westminster Abbey, and of how he was once guilty of making a "row" within the edifice. It was at the time of the coronation of King George V. One of the rehearsals to take place was that of the state trumpeters, who practiced their fanfares within the building. During their temporary absence Sir Frederick Bridge thought he would see what kind of a fanfare he could produce, and, borrowing one of the trumpets, set about making such discordant sounds that the clerk of the works came up and expostulated. "If that row continues," he said, "my workmen threaten to go on strike and if they do the coronation will have to be postponed." Sir Frederick hurriedly put down the trumpet, and soothed the workmen by playing a selection on the organ.

## Considered Valuable Game

Baseball Acknowledged Good Military Training

Baseball has proved a real puzzle to French onlookers, but the value of the game is acknowledged, perhaps not so much from the point of view of sport as of military training. French officers watching American troops at work consider that baseball has much to do with the facility with which they become adepts at, generally, made throwing. And so now baseball by order, it is said, of the minister of war, is to become part and parcel of the training of the French soldier. One French general, General Vidal, has already secured the services of an American champion baseball player, John Evers, of Chicago, to teach his men the rules of the game.

## ALL AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test a man is put through for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing through the kidneys the sooner comes decay. Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., who further advises all people who are past middle age to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—sweat some daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals.

An-uric is a discovery of Dr. Pierce, and can be obtained at drug stores. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism, "rusty" joints, swollen feet or hands, due to uric acid in the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial pkg.

Thorold, Ont.—"I think Anuric is the best I have ever taken. My kidneys had given me trouble for some time. I would suffer from backaches and also swelling of the limbs. I took Anuric and I feel entirely cured. I will all my backache and have strengthened my kidneys so I feel safe in recommending it to others who suffer." Mrs. C. A. Clarke, Box 1119, Toronto, Ont.—"For the last eight years I have suffered with kidney trouble and rheumatism. It began with pains in my back and went down into the feet. I developed into a chronic case. I tried every medicine I could hear of and consulted some good doctors, but still I kept on suffering. About a year ago a friend advised me to give Anuric a trial, and am happy to say I am today a well man—never feel any traces of my ailment no matter what the weather conditions may be. Anuric is a real kidney medicine in every sense."—J. M. Garrison, 5 Melville Street.

## Aeroplane Spruce

B. C. Supplies Best Wing Beams in the World

It is a long journey from British Columbia to the battlefields of Europe—and from the stolid tree, for centuries rooted immovably in the ground, to the aeroplane darting, swooping, plunging through the clouds—the very quintessence of swiftness and grace.

But such is the journey and such the evolution of the great spruce that grows in the western forests. Scientists have given it the name of Piceaitchensis. It has five other names, the latest of which is aeroplane spruce. Then others are silver, tidewater, Sitka, and giant spruce. The full grown tree is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high and from five to fifteen feet in diameter.

Although the trees rise to a great height and are great of girth, they taper almost imperceptibly. Therein lies their fitness for the peculiar, varied and exacting demands of aeroplane construction. For the wing sticks of timber from sixteen feet to thirty-five feet long are required, and this tree with so little taper, to make the grain run crosswise, supplies the very best wing beams in the world. It is also very tough and very light—and toughness and lightness are requisites in aeroplane timber. A cubic foot of the wood weighs twenty-five pounds.

Only about twenty per cent. of the whole log is cut up, but the timber brings the enormous price of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a thousand board feet, although as late as a year ago it sold for ordinary commercial purposes for about fourteen dollars. Only about three hundred and fifty out of every twenty-five hundred feet pass the final tests at the aeroplane factories. About one hundred and twenty-five feet are used in making the average machine.

A recent examination of a captured German aeroplane revealed the fact that the enemy is short of good aeroplane material for wing beams. With Canada and the United States possessed of tens of thousands of acres covered with these grand trees, the allies have an advantage that is helping them to hold the supremacy of the air.

## The Missouri Mule Abroad

A long and patient but vain effort on the part of a khaki-clad driver to induce a mule, drawing what appeared to be a load of laundry, through the gateway of a local hospital afforded considerable amusement to the boys in blue who were watching the proceedings. The mule would do anything but pass through the gateway.

"Want any 'elp, chum?" shouted one of the boys in blue to the driver, as he rested for a moment.

"No," replied the driver, "but I'd like to know how Noah got two of these blighters into the Ark."—Tit-Bits.

## It Makes New Friends Every Day.

Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and far north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

## With Darks Regiments At the Front

Unequaled as Musicians and Vaudeville Artists

Two days we stayed on there, and they were two days of superior variety of continuing black-face vaudeville. There was the evening when for our benefit the men organized an impromptu concert featuring a quartette that would succeed on any man's burlesque circuit, and a troupe of buck-and-wing dancers whose equals it would be hard to find on the Big Time. There was the next evening when the band of forty pieces serenaded us. I think surely this must be the best regimental band in our army. Certainly it is the best one I have heard in Europe during this war. On parade when it played the Memphis Blues the men did not march; the music poured in at their ears and ran down to their heels, and instead of marching they literally danced their way along. As for the dwellers of the French towns in which this regiment has from time to time been quartered, they, I am told, fairly go mad with some alluring, compelling, ragtime tune played with that richness of syncopated melody in which only the black man can achieve; and as the regiment has moved on, more than once it has been hard to keep the unattached inhabitants of the village that the band was quitting from moving on with it.

If I live to be a hundred and one I shall never forget the second night, which was a night of a splendid, flawless, full moon. We stood with the regimental staff on the terraced lawn of the chief house in a half-deserted town five miles back from the trenches, and down below us in the "main" street the band played plantation airs and hundreds of negro soldiers joined in and sang the words. Behind the masses of upturned dark faces was a ring of white ones where the remaining natives of the place clustered, with their heads wagging in time to the tunes.

And when the band got to Way Down Upon the Suwanee River, I wanted to cry, and when the drum major, who likewise had a splendid baritone voice, sang, as an interpolated number, Joan of Arc, first in English and then in excellent French, the villagers openly cried; and an elderly peasant, heavily whiskered, with the tears of a joyous and thankful enthusiasm running down his bearded cheeks, was with difficulty restrained from throwing his arms about the soloist and kissing him—Irvin Cobb, in the Saturday Evening Post.

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## Military Information

Post Up This List for Future Reference

To many the significance of the following army terms is difficult to remember. The following list may be clipped out and posted where it can be easily consulted. The children of the home will be interested in studying it, and to many grown-ups it will prove a source of information.

A battalion is 1000 men.  
A company is 250 men.  
A field artillery brigade comprises 4030 men.  
A field artillery battalion is comprised of 857 men.  
A field battery has 195 men.  
A firing squad has 20 men.  
A supply train has 283 men.  
A machine gun battalion has 296 men.  
An engineer's regiment has 1098 men.  
An ambulance company has 66 men.  
A field hospital has 55 men.  
A major-general heads a field army and also an infantry brigade.  
A brigade general heads each infantry brigade.  
A colonel is at the head of each regiment.  
A lieutenant-colonel is next in rank below the colonel.  
A major is at the head of each battalion.  
A captain is at the head of a company.  
A lieutenant is in command of a platoon.  
A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.  
A corporal is a squad officer.

## Will Avenge Dead When War Is Over

Havelock Wilson Says French Will Aid in Punishing Germans for Crimes

J. Havelock Wilson, president of the International Seamen's Union, and leader of the seamen of Great Britain, has made a statement to The Martin on the boycotting of Germany after the war.  
"No treaty by the allied governments," he said, "could punish Germany as she deserves. The allied peoples themselves should inflict on the Germans full punishment for their awful crimes. British territory has not suffered, but the British have sworn to avenge your ruined provinces. The British count by thousands seamen and civilians who have been murdered. The French will help us to avenge our dead after the war."

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This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

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## Mother is Well Now

Your Noise Does Not Disturb Me Any More—It is a Pleasure to Hear You Romp and Play.



"It is like a dream now to think of the long, weary months I spent in nervous helplessness. Some days I would be cheered by feeling better, but only to slip back again, and to be more than ever discouraged."

"I had always been very active. Had a wide acquaintance and did much entertaining. In addition to helping in whatever was going on at the church, there was Red Cross work to be done, and all the time I had my little family to look after and could not get help."

"I suppose I tried to do too much, for I got so I could not sleep at nights and always felt tired out in the mornings. Then I would have headaches and did not seem to care for my meals."

"Instead of the usual ambition and energy I found myself putting off the duties of the day. I got behind with the housework, and this worried me."

"I did not think that I was sick, but only tired. However, the time came when I did not get up in the morning. I simply could not. The doctor came and said, 'Nervous Prostration.' It seems I had kept on the go until the nervous system was wrung dry of all nerve force."

"Then came the long, weary weeks, and

weeks dragged into months, without finding much improvement. I was completely discouraged and almost devoid of hope."

"But one day a friend told me of her experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and she was so sure that this treatment would do me good that I decided to give it a chance."

"I need scarcely say that there were some dark, discouraging days after beginning the use of the Nerve Food, but as my appetite and digestion improved I felt that I was gradually getting back the old-time vigor. Sleep became more natural and refreshing. The dark days passed and I began to take a more cheerful view of the future. Then I began to plan what I would do when I got around again. The house must be decorated and the children brought home, for I had to send them to my sister's on account of the way their noise disturbed me."

"Now I feel that I am entirely well again, and without hesitation give the credit to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I cannot tell you the pleasure it gives me to be restored to my husband and children after the long period of helplessness."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food: 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



## THE COMLYN ALIBI

— BY —  
HEADON HILL  
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

At the back of Kenyon's acute mind there had been materializing all the time the idea that the murdered woman down at Comlyn was the wife of a frequenter of Gaspard's gambling den, and that Tony hailed from those parts. He was under no illusion as to the true character of the sumptuous "hell" in Brown Street, Mayfair. And Louis Gaspard's record was among the neatly docketed documents in his safe. Jasper Morgan had excited his curiosity from a psychological point of view, but so far the tenant of Comlyn Court was nothing to him but a blatant, loud-voiced parvenu.

He had not, of course, failed to note the alibi which Mr. Morgan had established by his supposed fracas with the Bucks police. Kenyon was at one with Superintendent Samuel Noakes of the Cornish constabulary in that worthy's "haxion" — that when a married is "done in" you want to find out just where her husband was at the time, and what he was doing. But that useful theory had been put out of action in this case by the aforesaid alibi, and he had eliminated Morgan from his academic consideration of the murder. Of the local gossip reflecting on Anthony West he was ignorant. Though fully reported in the country papers, the baronet's evidence at the inquest had seemed so irrelevant to the great London dailies that they had given no space to it.

Such was Clayton Kenyon's position with regard to the Comlyn tragedy while he waited for his friend. It had, of course, occurred to him that the point on which his advice was to be sought might have some relation to that affair, but he was more inclined to think that Tony wished to consult him about some financial problem which had arisen from his run of luck at Louis Gaspard's green table. Nor had it escaped his shrewdness that a blend of both these motives might be responsible for Tony's desire for guidance. The expected knock on the door of his chambers came at last, and his clerk having already gone on his holiday he went to the outer "oak" and answered the summons in person. The caller was not Anthony West, but a dishevelled little clergyman who looked as if he had slept in his clothes.

"I wish to see Mr. Kenyon, the eminent counsel," said the visitor nervously. Kenyon sized up the distraught cleric with a practised eye and liked the looks of him. "I can plead guilty to part of the indictment, anyhow," he smiled, "I am the man you want, though if you require my services as an advocate, the silly etiquette of our profession demands that you should approach me through your solicitor."

"God forbid that I should have such a thing," was the fervent rejoinder. "My name is Laurence Clegg. I am the curate at Comlyn—a village."

"Come in, Mr. Clegg," Kenyon interrupted. "If you are from Comlyn you must know my old friend Tony West." "I left Sir Anthony West half an hour ago," replied the curate. "He is, I regret to say, not himself at all—drunk or mad, or perhaps a little of both. I gathered from his ravings that you were a friend of his and that he had an appointment with you which he no longer cared to keep, so I ventured to come myself instead. Mr. Kenyon, I travelled up from Cornwall because Sir Anthony needs a friend down there, and I—well, I am not strong enough."

Kenyon got the little man into his most comfortable chair and busied himself with lighting a spirit lamp. "I am going to brew you some tea," he said. "I don't believe you have had any breakfast."

"To tell you the truth, I haven't. There seemed to be nothing, but whisky at Sir Anthony's rooms," Mr. Clegg smiled wanly.

"As bad as that, is it?" Kenyon frowned. "Now, he went on when his guest had drunk the tea and eaten some biscuits, 'what is the trouble down in the country? I have been kept quite in the dark, which in itself is surprising, seeing that hither to West never had any secrets from me.'"

"There are several distinct troubles, but taking them in the order of sequence there are people at Comlyn who believe that Sir Anthony is guilty of a murder and robbery recently committed there."

Kenyon's nostrils dilated like those of a war horse sniffing battle. "I have a bowing acquaintance with that murder already," he replied. "Put me on closer terms with it, please, Mr. Clegg, especially as to the ground for suspicion against West."

The disjointed story which the curate proceeded to unfold, based on the local title-tattle so sedulously fomented by Mrs. Burbury, centered round the allegation that Sir Anthony had been seen in the grounds of Comlyn Court on the day of the murder, and that he had also been recognized on the moorland path leading

to the farmhouse where he lived during his visits to the neighborhood. The rumors had gathered strength from his denial that he had been at Comlyn that day, and from his obstinate refusal to account for his movements. And lately an added impetus had been given to the gossip by reports which reached the village that the young baronet, usually so hard up, was spending money freely in London.

"I suppose they are thinking of Mrs. Morgan's missing jewels," Clegg half apologized for the loose tongues of his flock.

"Probably," said Kenyon, his eyes glinting at the ingenious remark. "It sounds like silly flim-flam. I presume that Sir Anthony has been aware of the liberties being taken with his name?"

"He must have been," the curate replied. "His housekeeper, at the farm would have told him."

"Then," said Kenyon quickly, "it was not to inform him of what he knew already that you journeyed up from Cornwall, Mr. Clegg. I am curious about the other troubles that brought you—not perhaps so distinct as you imagine."

Laurence cleared his throat as he was about to do before he commenced the Litany, and for the first time in the discussion he avoided the barrister's eye.

"It is a delicate subject," he began, with a nervous, nervous manner. "One which I hesitate to mention, and yet to do so is why I am here. There is a beautiful girl, Mr. Kenyon, in our charming village who has known Sir Anthony all her short life. Everyone loves her. I love her myself, but always, except in moments of madness, as one without hope. It was different between her and West. They have never plighted their troth, but I believe that there was a deep attachment between them. Yet within the last three days that girl—she is Miss Comlyn, the daughter of the owner of Comlyn Court—has engaged herself to marry Mr. Morgan, the husband of the woman who was killed a month ago."

Kenyon stared at the palpitating little curate. "You told West this?" he asked when the flood of words ceased.

"I broke it to him as gently as I could," was the sad admission. "I had hoped that he would face his trouble like a man, and perhaps vanquish it by going down to Comlyn and sweeping his rival from the field. Instead of that he was all sound and fury, swearing that if Miss Comlyn wanted Jasper Morgan she was welcome to him—that he had no use for a girl who could blow hot and cold. Then he spoke of his appointment with you, and said that my news had rendered it unnecessary."

(To Be Continued.)

### Confederate Half Dollar

Only Four of These Were Ever Struck

The Museum of the Numismatic Society in New York has received a gift of probably its rarest coin. This is the famous Confederate half-dollar, which included the United States mint. What coins there were on hand, of course, were used. The silver bullion was also mined into United States coins with the dies then there. The question then came up of a distinctive coinage for the Confederacy. A die was made for the reverse of the 50-cent piece, showing a Confederate shield and star of which but four were made, and two only are known to exist. In the early days of the Civil War the Confederates, when they took New Orleans, seized all government property, including the dies of the old United States half-dollar, showing a seated figure of Liberty, was used by 13 stars, dated 1861, was to be used in conjunction with the new die.

Four pieces only were struck, probably to submit to the high officials in Richmond. No more pieces were ever struck, as the supply of bullion had run out, and during the life of the Confederacy no sufficient amount of bullion was ever obtained to strike any silver coins.

### Fool Proof Plane Problem Nearly Solved

Newest British Machines Make Their Way to Earth With Slight Damage

The absolutely fool proof airplane has not yet been invented, but in the opinion of American pilots who are working in a British airbase, the newest British machines have very nearly solved the problem.

Left to themselves these latest type of heavier-than-air machines will make their way safely to earth, except for slight damages which may follow a landing. The machines are so balanced and the wings so arranged that when the engine stops they glide gradually and easily to earth.

The following test shows how stable these airplanes are: A pilot climbed to a sufficient height and then stopped his engine and took his hands off the controls, merely keeping his feet on the rudder bar. He steered for an airfield twenty miles away, and except for keeping her straight he let the airplane do what she liked. She travelled the whole twenty miles as steadily as a bicycle coasting down a long, straight and gentle hill. Of course the pilot had to take hold of the control stick to land the machine in the airfield, but except for that and the steering the airplane made the whole journey by herself.

### Didn't Know Sheep

"Now, Harold," said the teacher, "if there were eleven sheep in a field and six jumped the fence, how many would there be left?" "None," replied Harold. "Why, there would," said she. "No, ma'am there wouldn't," persisted Harold. "You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."

## Be Bright, Well, Strong, Restore Youthful Looks!

Let your fight for better health begin now! Before you feel any warning of physical collapse, cleanse, and strengthen and build up your system. The one remedy for that tired droopy feeling is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the acknowledged king of all tonic medicines. Thousands of men and women in the late years of life retain their youthful looks and feeling simply because they regulate their system with this old reliable family remedy. Nothing so good for the bowels, stomach or kidneys. Cures headaches, prevents biliousness, stops aching pains in the back and limbs. Get a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

## What Women Want to Know

Some Queries and Answers Regarding Conservation of Food

Matilda. No reason why you should feel depressed about the sugar situation. Aren't you using brown sugar? And have you tried out white corn syrup? It is not the retail market in two pound tins for 15 cents, five pound tins and also two pound tins. It is an excellent substitute for sugar. If you have recipes write to the food board at Ottawa for their pamphlet on glucose and white corn syrup for household use. I am giving you the recipe for marmalade that you asked for. This is how it is made at the Central Technical School, Toronto: 1 grapefruit; 1 orange; 1 lemon; 8 cups water; 10 cups glucose.

Cut fruit in thin slices and allow to stand in water for 36 hours or overnight. Separate seeds and soak them in part of the water. Cook fruit until tender and add glucose. Continue cooking until jelly is obtained. When using sugar, 12 cups of water should be used for this amount of fruit, but 8 or even 6 cups will suffice with the glucose for it contains a great deal of water.

Mrs. Rex. You will be able to get plenty of fish this winter. Plans are being devised by the food board to extend the distribution of fish during the winter months through a mail order system for the benefit of farmers and those living in sections where fish are not retained. Dealers will be encouraged to cater to this trade by packing fish in 50 and 100 pound boxes, quoted at the price f.o.b. shipping point, and accepting mail orders for delivery by express. In this way, a farmer can secure fish in the winter sufficient frozen fish to last during the season, and thus cut down his consumption of other meats.

Portage. Save your sunflower and buckwheat seeds for the chickens. As everyone knows, there is nothing chicks like better than buckwheat, and sunflower seeds give them a nice glossy appearance and a tonic in addition. Be sure that the seeds are mature before taking the head on the stalk. Then burn the stalks and use the ashes for fertilizer.

Diminution. "Why not close up the candy manufacturers?" Well, you are not the first to ask the question nor yet the first to have it answered. The candy manufacturers are not the sinners in respect to sugar at all. It may look like it, but in reality they are not. The manufacturers have been limited to the use of no more than 50 per cent. of the average monthly quantity of sugar used by them for candy-making during 1917. Indeed, only 5 1/2 pounds out of every 100 used in Canada goes in the manufacture of candy. The export of sugar to any destination, regardless of value, is prohibited, except in the case of military and naval forces overseas, when the weight limit of such parcels to the United Kingdom is 11 pounds and for forwarding to France, seven pounds.

Royal. The number of convictions in Canada for violation of the food laws is growing apace. Every day the Canada food board is closing down some public eating place for breaking one or other of the laws. Those who have done any hoarding may well feel alarm for a number of seizures of undue quantities of food stuffs have been made.

Jenny. You sound like a cheerful person, Jenny, who views the food situation very sanely and sensibly. Too many people feel reassured now that the harvest is on but it must be kept in mind that conservation and production must be practised on an ever-increasing scale. No Canadian should permit any evidence of harvest plenty now to cause the slightest relaxation of effort toward food conservation. Everyone should save more scrupulously than ever, wheat, meats, fat and sugar and all should hold themselves ready to respond to such other calls as the Canada food board may be required by circumstances and foreign demands to issue. In the meantime—remember sugar!

### Prisoners Were Embarrassed

A party of twenty German officers, prisoners of war, found an unusual reception awaiting them in Southampton. An American regiment was resting by the avenue, on its march from the ship to camp, when the German officers were escorted past. Their progress through a half mile of Yankees was embarrassing. The latter enjoyed the occasion immensely, but not so the German officers. "Is this the road to Paris?" shouted one. "How do you like crossing the Channel?" was another query. "Have you any message for the kaiser and the crown prince when we get to Berlin?" was another jibe. The Germans plodded steadily on in silence, keeping their eyes on the ground.

One of the longest submarine cables in the world is to be laid between Aden and Hongkong at a cost of \$8,000,000.

## Stefansson Back From the Arctic

May Compile Reports of Work for Canadian Government

Back from the Far North, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian Arctic explorer, reached Vancouver and continued on his outward journey to Victoria, B.C., whence he sailed over five years ago on the trip he is now bringing to a close.

"It seems as if I've never been away," Stefansson said on arriving. "Although I'm outside, I would rather be up in the Arctic. I hope to return north some day, but have no definite plans for future explorations."

Stefansson said his party did everything it set out to do. "We did not discover a continent northwest of Prince Patrick Land, as reported," he asserted. "We did find several new islands, we mapped and explored this new land, we made scientific explorations of the country around Coronation Gulf, we studied the Eskimos, the plants, the animals and mapped the ocean currents and channels."

The explorer expects to start soon at New York on a tour of the country, giving lectures for the benefit of the Red Cross. The next two years, he thinks, he probably will spend compiling reports of his work for the Canadian government.

Stefansson did not say much about the "blonde Eskimos," which he had been reported as having discovered on an earlier expedition into the country east of Coronation Gulf. "They were not really blonde Eskimos," he declared. "We found a colony of about 1,000 natives, about one per cent. of whom had light eyes and light hair."

Stefansson returned alone. About 25 men were with him when he left the outside world aboard an old whaler, the Karluk, June 17, 1913. According to the explorer, some of the men are now back in the United States, some are fighting in France, others are still in the Arctic and several are dead.

When he left Stefansson planned to negotiate the northeast passage to the Atlantic Ocean. The failure of a boat to meet him at Melville Island, when he had completed the hardest part of his eastern trip on foot, caused him to give up the plans to complete his journey to the Atlantic.

Stefansson confirmed the reports that copper and coal were found by him in the north.

"We found coal on nearly every island we touched," he said. "These coal lands may some day be of great value, for it was only a few years ago that the Spitzbergen Island, in the Arctic, north of the Atlantic, were little thought of as coal producing. Now the Spitzbergen Islands, farther north than many islands on which we found coal, rival Wales in coal production."

## Victory is Assured

No Heart Failure Among the Allies Says British Premier

The war will be won, says Lloyd George. "Unless the British people get heart failure."

If the prime minister is right, then victory is assured, where are there symptoms of heart failure in the British empire or in any part of the world where lies the British flag?

On the long flung battle line from the English Channel across Flanders and France; across the Balkan peninsula; up the valley of the Tigris, across Mesopotamia and into Palestine; on the northern fringe of Russia; Archangel, and on the southern frontier at Baku; in Siberia, inland from Vladivostok? Where, along these thousands of miles of front from which British cannon speak to the enemy, is there heart failure?

Nor can it be found among those guardians of the seas, the strength of whose ships and the prestige of whose skill and courage have held close to its base the great navy upon which Germany lavished millions and which she expected would share with her army the "glory" of having beaten down and enslaved the world.

Nor do stouter hearts beat anywhere than the hearts of the sailors of our merchant marine, whom submarine piracy sought either to destroy or frighten from the sea.

Were ever a people more fixed in their resolve than are the British people today, after more than four years of the bloodiest war in history—grounded in their determination to bear the burden to the goal of justice and lasting peace?

It has been a long uphill pull, and the load does not grow lighter as the top of the hill is approached; but the heart of the empire was never sounder, and its base in union with the hearts of our great allies, who are equally resolute and energetic.

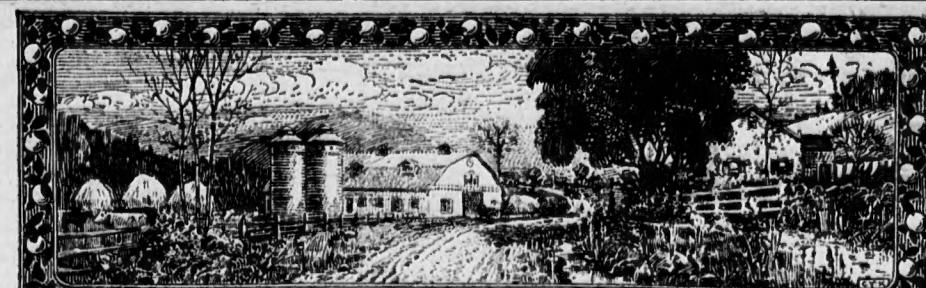
Germany's whimpering for peace through the mouth of Austria tells the world where to look for heart failure.

### Looking for New Markets

Argentine shoes are obtaining a good reputation abroad and the factories which have made great progress during the last few years are now looking for out for new markets in different parts of the world. Shoes are exported to the neighboring republics and lately several lots have been sent to Europe both for ordinary wear and specially made for the use of troops, which have been favorably received, and brought larger orders. Among new markets are Japan and South Africa. One factory in Buenos Aires recently despatched 53,000 pairs marked "Made in Argentina" to the Cape of Good Hope, Durban, Delagoa Bay and Yokohama.

### The Camp Cook

The cook at Camp Meade, U. S., forgot her pass one morning. She told the soldier at the gate who she was. "Are you the cook who makes that tomato soup?" asked the sentry. "I am," she replied. "Pass!" decreed the soldier, saluting. "I want some of that soup this noon."



## When Your Harvest Is In

Lay aside just a little more than two bushels of wheat. Buy yourself a present with that small portion of your harvest,—a harvest that caused you no small anxiety, and which you have truly earned by the sweat of your brow.

Be sure of this, however—make the present something really worth while. Here's a suggestion—

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## Name Was On Black List

His Art Saved Finnish Commander From Slaughter

How Finland's greatest musical composer escaped destruction by the infamous Red Guards is told in an article translated from the "Basle Nachrichten" of July 14, under the heading "How Sibelius was saved."

"During the reign of terror in Finland John Sibelius, the great Finnish composer, was in very great danger of losing his life."

His rescuer, Professor Kajanus, tells in the Nationalist the following interesting story of the escape:

At the time the Red Guards thought themselves safe in power, they made up a black list of persons to be put to death, which included the name of Finland's greatest men. On the top of this list was the name of John Sibelius. The composer was then living in the country house near Helsingfors, and it was impossible to communicate with him. Sibelius himself knew his name to be on the black list; his friends in Helsingfors knew it, too, and were much distressed about it. But no escape seemed available.

One day, in spite of all, Kajanus succeeded in obtaining a sledge, found it possible to drive to the country house of Sibelius, and to endeavor to make good his escape.

The house was guarded, and subsequently it was known that Sibelius would have been executed two days later, although he had nothing to do with politics.

Kajanus called upon a chief of the Reds, bearing the title of war minister; he was a workman whom the Red Guard had taken out of the prison where he had been confined for several years for murder.

By chance Kajanus had heard that this murderer and "war minister" was a cornet blower and generally fond of music. After a long conversation, he asked the war minister whether he really wished that Sibelius, the creator of so many musical works, be killed.

This remark made such an impression upon the war minister that he made out a passport for Sibelius, with which Kajanus succeeded in

passing the ring of Red Guards, and so saved Sibelius."

## Bees Are War Helpers

Wax Used in the Manufacture of Lambrine

Miss Julia King, Colonel's Island, Georgia, shows how bees can help to win the war. She writes: "Many beekeepers would be glad to give wax to help with the making of lambrine, to heal the wounds of our soldiers without a scar, did they know how much the wax would help. I have over 50 colonies now, working with might and main, working as hard as they can, making honey to help out with the food supply and the shortage of sugar, and also making wax to give to the Red Cross for the making of lambrine."

Miss King explains that lambrine, discovered by Dr. Barthe de Sante-fort several years ago, is being used in military hospitals with such marvellous effect that patients, although horribly burned, show no scars, and the treatment is absolutely painless.

## Wrap Soldiers' Parcels in PARA-SANI

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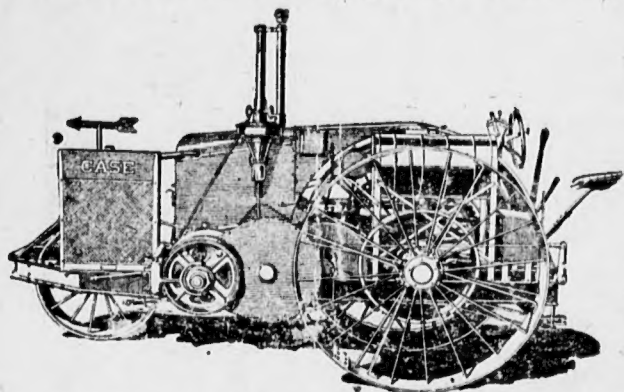
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10-20 Oil Tractor \$1585.00

These Tractors are recognized by all discriminating farmers to be the most reliable and suitable farm tractors for all conditions.

You require a Tractor right now.

**W. R. McKIE,**

Agent, - - - - - Gleichen

Wheat Green Feed \$22 a ton  
Baled Prairie Hay \$25 a ton

Special prices on earload lots, free freight to those buying for cattle feeding. This green feed and hay are A1 quality sample of each can be seen at our office.

Sole agents for the famous Galt Lump and Bankhead hard coal, briquettes steam and nut coal. Agents for Canadian Oil Co. Ltd.

**BROWN'S TRANSFER**  
Draying. Phone 37.

**YOU** Cannot work a horse without harness or a tractor without lubricating oil.  
Our stock of Harness and Harness Parts is Complete.

We are well stocked with Tractor Oil and Grease.

Agents for  
The Winnipeg Oil Co., Limited.

T. H. BEACH  
Gleichen and Cluny

See the Call for JOB Printing

## Wedding Bells

A very pretty home wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30th, at the residence of Mr. J. G. Savage, Mount Royal, when his sister-in-law, Miss Elizabeth Bell Larkin, of Gleichen, formerly of Tignish, P.E.I., was united in marriage to Mr. Asa S. Williams, C.E., of New York city, lately of Vancouver. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. D. McDonald, B.L., a former pastor and intimate friend of the Larkin family, in the presence of a few of the immediate friends and relatives.

The bride, who was charmingly gowned in white satin with pearl trimmings, wearing the traditional bridal veil, and carrying a sheaf of pale pink roses and maidenhair fern, was given away by Mr. R. A. Darker. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. J. G. Savage, as matron of honor, who wore a lovely gown of pink satin draped with chiffon, and carried pink carnations and roses.

The ceremony took place in the spacious drawing-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with palms, lilies and roses. The dining-room was also decorated with Ophelia roses and violets, and presented quite a beautiful and festive appearance.

After the ceremony an informal buffet luncheon was served, Mrs. A. Southard and Miss Grace McMaster pouring tea and coffee, assisted by Mrs. Roy Walker, Mrs. A. Sheppard and Miss Kathleen Southard.

A number of congratulatory telegrams from friends of the bride and groom were read. Among these was one from Dr. Larkin, of Seaford, Ontario, uncle of the bride, and another from Mrs. Clara Williams, of New York, mother of the groom.

The travelling suit was of taupe broadcloth, with ermine and mole furs, with hat and bag of panne velvet and mole, relieved with American Beauty.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams left on the early morning train for Vancouver, where Mr. Williams, who is a graduate of Cornell University, holds an important government position in the department of forest engineering.

A honeymoon trip had been planned to Philadelphia, New York and Washington, D.C., to visit Mr. Williams' relatives, but it was thought wise to change the plans on account of the prevalence of influenza in the eastern cities, and the trip will be deferred until Christmas—Albertan.

The departure of Miss Larkin from Gleichen is felt throughout this district as she was not only a very popular young lady but known as very clever in business.

She came here with her parents some eleven years ago, when her father built the Larkin Block and embarked in the implement business and several other enterprises, in which his daughter proved a most valuable assistant. Upon his death six years ago, naturally the burden of the estate fell upon Miss Larkin. She not only continued the various business for a time but branched out into insurance and real estate and from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast was known as "The Pioneer Girl Insurance Agent of the West."

It is announced that, in order to encourage investors to participate in the 1918 Victory Loan, the banks will lend subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the investment in the loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5 1/2 per cent.

This should have the effect of greatly stimulating the flow of money when the big drive opens. Many people who were anxious to do their bit towards supporting the boys at the front were unfortunately restricted as to the amount they had available for investment, having immediate or future obligations which called for their ready capital. It is such as these that the banks are ready to help. On reasonable security these intending investors may receive the cash from the bank at the same rate of interest the Dominion Government pays for the entire 1918 Victory Loan. They may reduce their obligations to the banks monthly or quarterly.

The banks will also accept from small investors for safe keeping without charge the interim securities and later the bonds themselves up to a reasonable amount, for the term of one year.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF CANADA

UNITE TO HELP

## VICTORY LOAN

BY WAR MEMORIAL



ONE MILLION SCHOLARS!  
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

## BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM BECAUSE:

FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50

per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements

(6% interest) no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied

and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

**ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands**

Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st. St. E. CALGARY, ALBERTA



## NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

## EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

## REGULATIONS.

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

"106A. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so harboured, concealed, or assisted was a deserter or absent from the force without leave or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

## Equipped for Spring Trade

We are equipped for the Spring Trade to handle Large or Small orders.

Our Stock is large.

A Car of Nails.

A Car of Barb Wire.

Blowers, Anvils and Forges

Agent for—

White Sewing Machine.

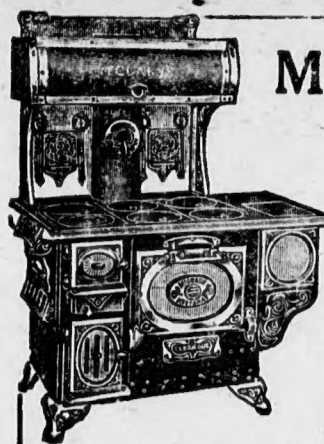
McClary Ranges, De Laval Separators

Dominion Automobile Tires.

This Stock was contracted for in 1917.

Call and get Prices before you buy.

**McKAY HARDWARE CO.**



## Most Heat from Fuel

One reason why the Kootenay Range gives the most use of the heat generated from the fuel, is that the grates have ample vents to make perfect combustion in the firebox, which is properly and scientifically proportioned according to the needs of the range.

For Sale By  
F. K. McKay

McClary's  
**Kootenay**  
Range

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Calgary Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver Saskatoon

## For Quick Sale

At my paint shop Gleichen several almost new shovels, forks, lanterns. Large quantity of bolts. 2 cistern pumps. 300 feet new three-quarter inch rope. 2 sets pipe cutters. 2 sets pipe dies. Large quantity window glass.

**W. C. REAZIN**

**A. A. DAVIS, Mgr.**  
**Pacific Cold Storage Company**  
Now has his office with Messrs Henderson & Mallory.



Insurance in All Branches  
We represent only Old and Reliably Companies.

# Henderson & Mallory

Gleichen, Alberta



**Real Estate,  
Insurance,  
Loans.**

We have some very good buys on our lists.  
Be sure to look them over.

## Buy Victory Bonds

### Melotone Talking Machine

This machine is equipped with the Universal tone arm, and plays any make of disc record, without the use of an attachment. The price of a full sized cabinet machine is only \$110 and it is equal, if not the superior of any machine selling at \$135 to \$150. Now when the evenings are long, and especially during the present epidemic, is a good time to enjoy all the latest operas or popular music in your own home. Give us a trial and we feel sure you will be more than satisfied.

**Gleichen Jewellery Co.**  
W. G. S. GOURLAY, Manager.  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Also sole agent for Columbia Gramophones and records

# Crown

## Lumber Company, Ltd.

### A Safe Place To Trade.

OUR STOCK OF  
**STORM SASH**  
IS NOW IN.  
Get yours before they are all gone.

**C. B. Hyndman**  
AGENT,  
GLEICHEN, Phone 11 and 36



Retreading  
Means  
More  
Mileage

## OLD TIRES MADE NEW

This is our Specialty

### Let us Examine your OLD TIRES!

We Specialize in All kinds of

**Electric**  
Generators,  
Starters,  
Batteries and  
Ignition Troubles.

**Walsh Tire and Repair Works**  
One Door South of Ford Garage

### NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

**J. H. GOODERHAM**  
Indian Agent

**MRS. A. O. ONSTAD**  
Instructor of  
Leitchetzky Technique  
Advanced Students Solicited  
2 Doors West of Coll Office  
GLEICHEN

### NOTICE BRANDS

Will thankfully receive any information regarding stock carrying the following brands:

<b>HORSES</b>	<b>CATTLE</b>
on left shoulder.	on left hip
on left thigh.	on left rib
	on right hip

**J. L. BUTLER,**  
Box 123, Gleichen, Alta

### PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED  
Estimates given free

**L. Michael, box 163**

Location: opposite Town Hall

**W. W. WINSPEAR**  
General Merchant

Agent for Semi-ready tailoring

**Namaka Alta.**

**GEO. W. EVANS**  
Undertaking  
and Embalming

I carry a complete stock of caskets robes, etc., at all times.

Artificial wreaths always on hand  
Weather extremes will not effect these flowers in any way.

**Gleichen, - Alta.**

### Bazaar for Cluny Red Cross Nov. 23rd

On Friday, November 23rd, the ladies of the Cluny Branch of the Red Cross Society intend to hold a bazaar in the Cluny Schoolhouse. Those who attended the entertainment last year put up by these ladies will still retain pleasant memories of the good time they enjoyed and will be most anxious to attend another such function. This one will be very much along the same lines only the ladies are quite determined to make it greater and better in every possible respect. Afternoon tea will be served and a fine supper for 50 cents. The bachelors will surely bear this last in mind. Contributions will be gladly received by the secretary, Mrs. D. Nelson, Cluny. Watch for more particulars of the bazaar and entertainment.

Freemen Buy Bonds.  
Slaves Wear Them.

### Presentation to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Matheson and family arrived in Gleichen a couple of weeks ago and are now living in the Presbyterian Manse, but owing to the epidemic he has been unable to hold any services of the amalgamated church. However, Mr. Matheson has shown that he will be a very useful addition to Gleichen by his untiring efforts to assist all who are sick and afflicted.

The Call has pleasure in quoting from the Edmonton Journal the appended article as it goes to show the esteem he and his family are held in that city:

A very pleasant surprise was accorded Rev. R. N. and Mrs. Matheson, of Namao, when their friends of the Patricia and Notre Dame congregations, of which Mr. Matheson has been pastor, met at the Patricia church and presented them with two well-filled purses, as an expression of appreciation of their services for the past seven years. Suitable addresses expressing regret, appreciation and encouragement were read, which were feelingly replied to.

General regret is expressed by these congregations and the whole community in the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, as they have contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of the social, moral and spiritual life of this district. The best wishes of these people go with them to their new home, where it is earnestly hoped the same success may crown their efforts as in the congregations of Patricia and Notre Dame.

Mr. Matheson has received and accepted a unanimous call from the Union congregation at Gleichen, Alberta.

In making the presentation, Mrs. John Smith, of Patricia, read the following address:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Matheson.

As we meet here tonight to wish you well, on this, the eve of your departure for your new field of labor, and to add one more to the pleasant and profitable evenings we have spent with you, we are not altogether free from a certain sense of sadness, for in so far as we realize what you have meant to our community as a whole, and to each one of us as individuals, just in that degree do we understand and can estimate the loss of your removal from us.

When you leave us, it is not only as a minister who preached to us faithfully and well every Sabbath, but as citizens who have done your part in building up the social life of this community, and also as kind friends who have taken a personal interest in the welfare of every man, woman and child in the country-side. Your words of welcome to the stranger, of hope and cheer to the discouraged, and of comfort to the sorrowing, will not soon be forgotten, and thinking only of ourselves, we say simply and in all sincerity, "We are sorry."

But, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and knowing what our loss is, we can appreciate what your lives and your influence will mean in the development of the moral and spiritual lives of the people of your new congregation.

When this terrible struggle in France and Flanders is over, as we pray it soon will be, and our boys return to us again, new conditions will arise, new problems will have to be solved, strong leadership will be needed, and the church will be looking to you and men and women like you, to teach us how to live in peace and love together. It is true there will be difficulties in the way, there will be hills to climb, rivers to cross, foes to face, battles to win, and temptations to overcome. But who would win without a struggle? Not you nor I.

As we follow your career and watch you as you journey along life's pathway, we will feel like shouting, On! On! May success attend you! And we would ever pray "God guide you to your journey's end."

As a slight token of our appreciation for your services for the past seven years, in laying the foundation of this congregation and being largely responsible for its present flourishing condition, to your assistance in the building of this church and to Mrs. Matheson for organizing the various women's and children's societies, which has meant so much to our social life, we would ask you on behalf of the members and friends of Patricia congregation to accept this purse.

### A. T. SPANKIE

M.D., C.M.

### Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

OFFICE:—  
Suite 121-122 New P. Burns Building  
Cor. 8th Ave. and 2nd St. E., Calgary  
PHONES:  
Office M2848. Residence M2077

Intern and House Surgeon  
Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New York City.  
Specialist to Calgary School Board

### F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, left thigh and left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

### CANADIAN METALS LIMITED

(Head Office, Vancouver B. C.)  
Largest dealers in scrap iron, metals, waste material, relaying rails, pipe, wire rope, etc. in Western Canada.  
Have opened up an office, warehouse and yard in Calgary.  
Write or wire us for prices.  
Highest prices paid.  
A. S. Horwitz, Mgr. Calgary Branch  
Phone E5500  
1009 11th St. E. CALGARY, ALTA

### H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone


### HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN  
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs	left ribs	right ribs
499 left ribs	left ribs	right ribs
	89 left ribs	

Horses branded: ID right ribs



Government of the Province of Alberta.  
Department of Municipal Affairs

### Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Calgary for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 18 of the Improvement District Act, covering the following Territorial Units, viz:—  
Numbers 160, 161, 162, 211, 212, 213, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 252, 252.  
Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act covering the following Territorial Units, viz:—  
Numbers 160, 161, 162, 211, 212, 213, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 252.  
Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurer of the following School Districts, viz:—  
Numbers 471, 1454, 1606, 1680, 1686, 1780, 1823, 1947, 2308, 2361, 2362, 2734, 2811, 2831, 2856, 2893, 2955, 2990, 3100, 3102, 3221, 3383, as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.  
Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 30 of the Wild Lands Tax Act covering the following Territorial Units, viz:—  
Numbers 160, 161, 162, 211, 212, 213, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 252.  
Dated at Edmonton, 28th of August, 1918.

J. H. LAMB,  
Acting Deputy Minister,  
Department of Municipal Affairs.

Send all your Job Printing to The Gleichen Call—learn the reason.

### Paint! PAINT! Paint!

Steady all the time. No let up to it.

Now, is the time to paint; no flies! no dust! At James Hardware you can buy "Bapoo" ready mixed paints. At McKay's Hardware Brandram-Henderson's famous paints. At McGregor's Hardware at Cluny you can get Benj. Moore's paints. From US you can get R. J. Jamieson's ready mixed paints, and we carry a full stock of Pure White Lead, and Colors and Varnishes.

We do not knock—we leave that to others—we BOOST.  
Buy your paint ANYWHERE.  
We put it on and do the job right.  
We have a staff of EXPERIENCED workmen.  
Estimates Furnished.

We specialize in Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil Paints.

**W. C. REAZIN**  
PAINTING CONTRACTOR. GLEICHEN

## Twin City Tractors

for Gasoline and Kerosene.

One of the **BEST** in the market.

Sizes to suit large and small farmers,  
16-30 H.P. up to 60-110

Call and See us and get particulars and terms.  
Guaranteed to develop rated Horse-power

### T. W. BATES, Gleichen

AGENT:

Cockshutt Plow Co., Adams Wagons, Cream Separators,  
Foundry Products Co., Etc., Etc.

### R U IN THE THRIFT GAME—SAVE

## MASEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd.,

GLEICHEN

### A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent,

Farm Implements  
Farm Tractors and Power Lift Plows.  
Small and large  
Threshing Outfits  
Cream Separators  
Singer Sewing Machines  
always on hand.  
Also Licensed Auctioneer for Alberta  
PHONE 68

QUALITY SERVICE

### Storm Doors and Windows

Have you placed your order yet for your requirements in these lines? If you have not we are at your service.

## Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Ltd.

GLEICHEN, Alta., R. H. HUME, Manager.  
Phone 69

### The Safest Place to Trade



## CANADA HAS NOW ESTABLISHED AIR SERVICE FOR COAST DEFENCE

### MACHINES PATROLLING THE ATLANTIC COAST

They Will Convey Ships and Watch for Submarines—Minister Of Naval Services Acknowledges Help of the United States In Formation of Service

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of naval services for Canada, authorized the following statement on the royal Canadian naval air service, the organization of which was decided upon some weeks ago:

The establishment of an air service in Canada, intended primarily for the defence of the Canadian coast during the war, has been under consideration for some time, but various difficulties, chiefly concerned with the supply of the necessary material, have prevented this being formed before. Early in 1918, however, the government considered that the formation of an air service for coastal defence was of vital and immediate importance to Canada, and, as it was felt that this service should be of a naval character and should work in conjunction with the R.C.N., the matter was brought strongly before the notice of the British admiralty.

They were in complete agreement, and sent out an airship officer, Flt-Commander Barron, ex-R.C.N., in March, 1918, to inquire into the general possibilities. The United States government lent the services of an experienced civil engineer, Lieut. Johnson, U.S.N., and acting on the reports of these officers, the admiralty and air minister consented to send out more officers, including one for general organization, assisted by a small staff, together with two experienced seaplane officers for command of the stations. These officers arrived in this country on Dominion Day and have, up to date, been settling details of the preliminary organization. The presence of the British admiralty and air minister consented to send out more officers, including one for general organization, assisted by a small staff, together with two experienced seaplane officers for command of the stations. These officers arrived in this country on Dominion Day and have, up to date, been settling details of the preliminary organization.

Preliminary arrangements are now sufficiently advanced to warrant further details of the policy and organization of the service being given to the public. The title of the service will be the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service, with ranks of officers and men on similar lines to those formerly used in the R.N.A.S.

The uniform for officers will be dark blue serge, cut on military lines, with naval-shaped cap and badges, distinctive from the R.C.N., but indicative of the title of the service. The uniform for men will be similar to that formerly in use by the R.N.A.S., and the discipline will be naval. Rates of pay have not yet been completely settled, but will not be less than those in force in the R.A.F.

The thanks of the Canadian government are due to the American government for the latter having so generously consented to supply the personnel for Canada's royal naval air service, until such time as Canadian personnel could be properly trained to take their places. The American government has, as well, rendered every assistance possible to the minister of the naval service by allocating the necessary machines, which include aeroplanes, airships and kite balloons. The presence of the British submarines on the Atlantic coast, however, necessitated the immediate adoption of measures to cope with them, and the minister of the naval service and his technical officers have lost no time in arranging for adequate air defence, and now make the official announcement that machines are flying on the Atlantic coast, ready to bomb hostile submarines and to escort convoys and perform other efficient services. This has been accomplished with the splendid aid and assistance of our ally, the United States.

Subsequent to former press notice, a great number of applications for cadetship have been received for a comparatively small number of vacancies at the moment. Owing to this small number of vacancies, it is felt that a large number of rejections will cause considerable disappointment, and although the application list is now closed, it is hoped that further expansion of the service may permit of it being re-opened, while those candidates selected, but not yet required, will be put on the reserve.

For the first enlistment of cadets efforts are being made to give each province the proportion of cadetships that its population warrants in comparison with other provinces. Preparation has been made to train flight cadets in the United States, with the exception of a small number of airship cadets who will proceed to England for training.

The preliminary organization for the provision of the necessary number of men is being completed, and applications will very shortly be entertained, notice of which will appear in the press in due course. Men with experience in the following trades will be asked for: Internal combustion engineers, fitters, turners, sheet metal workers, acetylene welders, cabinetmakers, boat builders, photographers, and men with stockkeeping or general office experience, together with a number of men for miscellaneous unskilled duties at a later date.

The militia department have expressed themselves as willing to release those required. The age limits will be between 23 and 40, the training of skilled men carried out in the U.S.A., and it is hoped that the importance of the work, together with the generous schedule of pay now being drawn up will be sufficient to attract men possessing good technical abilities and other necessary qualifications of a high order.

It is to be noted that a small percentage of the best skilled men will, after completion of training and from reports of ability and conduct shown during training, be given commissions.

sions as technical officers, while the necessary senior non-commissioned ranks will be filled in the same way. Unskilled men will be required for working parties and paid on a lower scale, but it is intended to give facilities for those men to graduate into the ranks of the skilled men.

The naval minister wishes to reiterate what has been said before, that no applications have been, or will be, entertained from anyone in or on the reserve of the R.A.F., and that all applications from men in military or naval units must be accompanied by the written concurrence of their commanding officer.

The position of former Canadian R.N.A.S. officers now in the R.A.F., who wish to transfer after the war, will receive every consideration, but, as clearly stated, for the time being, no applications can be entertained from officers or men in the R.A.F. It is, therefore, hoped that a ready response will be given by the public to the requirements of the R.C.N.A.S., as stated from time to time in the press.

### Ships Transport 20,000,000 Allies

#### Tremendous Work Aided by the Mighty British Navy

There is an elbow of the road above the Firth of Forth where, if one should come to it in a fortunate hour, he would see the grand fleet, the hammer head of the British navy.

Mile after mile of great and little fighting ships, their bugles sound faintly across the waters to quiet streets ashore.

It is four years since the battle squadrons slipped away to their war station and the British navy became suddenly one decisive and fixed factor in an unstable world.

The supreme task of the navy has been to make secure on all the seas of the world the transportation of men, material and food. Between the date of the declaration of war and June 30 last the needs of the allies have involved the carriage by sea of some 20,000,000 men, 2,000,000 animals and about 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores, cargoes whose vastness and diversity had never been contemplated nor foreseen. The submarine war intensified and waxed to its greatest violence, yet the great work of supply and transportation went forward with never an interruption.

The navy, which, in August, 1914, had comprised warships and auxiliary vessels to a total of two and a half million displacement tons, had swelled by June of this year to a sum of six and a half millions; its personnel had grown from 146,000 to nearly 400,000. Of the twenty millions of men embarked and transported, the total losses due to enemy action up to April 27, 1918, had reached only the relatively trifling figure of 3,282—roughly equal to one lost for each 6,000 carried.

### Canada Adopts the War Loan

#### Government Heartily Approves of Allied Food Controller's Resolution

Canada has adopted the allied war loan. Twenty per cent of the loan must be used with wheat flour. Announcing this policy, an official memorandum says:

"The Canada food board, after full consideration of the matter, has adopted the policy of the allied food controllers' resolution as far as wheat products are concerned, and will use the allied loaf. This means that 20 per cent of substitutes must be used with wheat flour. The government heartily approves this policy. While the crops in Europe and the United States have been, considering everything, excellent this year, and while there is a sufficiency of food in sight to meet our requirements for the next twelve months, nevertheless there is the greatest need for conservation, particularly in flour and wheat, for the purpose of creating a reserve sufficient against widespread unfavorable harvests or other unfavorable food conditions next year. The government, therefore, hopes the people of Canada will heartily and loyally assist to this end by using in their households the amount of substitutes required under the regulations."

#### Origin of "Bolshevik"

Various explanations have been given of the origin of the name Bolshevik. A Russian doctor gives the true explanation of how the word came to be used. It did not arise out of the present Russian chaos. It seems that in 1903, at the second conference of the Russian Social Democratic party, when the methods employed in regard to the direction of revolutionary activities were under discussion, a difference of opinion arose and a vote was taken. There was naturally a majority (bolshevik) and a minority (menchevists). The two groups were thereafter named the "Bolsheviks" and the "Mencheviks."

#### Urge Early Posting of Parcels

The postmaster general states that Christmas parcels for the Canadian expeditionary forces in France should be mailed in time to be despatched from Canadian ports not later than the middle of November. Transportation is congested during the Christmas season, and those who are sending parcels to their friends in the trenches are urged to post them early if they wish to have them delivered by Christmas.

### Japanese Credits In United States

#### Merchants and Bankers Have Large Balances in America

Japanese merchants and bankers have large balances to their credit in the United States as a result of Japanese exports of war supplies, etc. But these Japanese creditors have found great difficulty in getting their money from the United States owing to high exchange and other difficulties. The balances, consequently, have for some time been lying here in banks.

The Japanese government has come to the relief of Japanese creditors by offering to take over the balances in the United States and issuing therefor Japanese exchange bonds in Japan. The amount now offered is 100,000,000 yen, about \$50,000,000, payment for which can be made with bank drafts on the United States.

This puts Japanese creditors in possession of their funds in Japan, in exchange bonds, while the Japanese government becomes possessor of the balances here, which it leaves on deposit with the Yokohama Specie Bank and other banking institutions.

The disposition of Japanese trade balances in the United States has been a matter of considerable interest from early in the war. Before the United States' entrance into the conflict, when Great Britain and the allies had to find funds to meet large purchases here of raw materials, arrangement was made whereby Japan turned over these United States credits to Great Britain and obtained in exchange British Treasury bonds.

Japan, from time to time, has been drawing gold out of the United States from trade balances there, largely because her merchants and manufacturers needed the metal to ship to India to pay for cotton brought there by Japan's imports of cotton from India. It was recently reported also that Japanese banks were using some of their balances here for purchases of securities in this market, particularly Anglo-French 5s.

The war has brought considerable wealth to Japan from expanded exports. Her people have had plenty of money to invest, not only in home securities but in foreign obligations. The recent flotation in Japan of a British loan for 100,000,000 yen, or \$50,000,000, was a great success. A few days after the lists were opened the syndicate advised that no more subscriptions would be received.

Financial assistance rendered by Japan to Great Britain is only part of what has been done for the empire since the outbreak of the war. It is estimated that Japanese investments in bonds and treasury notes issued by the entente powers since the beginning of hostilities, total about \$400,000,000.

### German Points Way to Peace

#### Another Effort to Get the Allies to Discuss Steps

A draft of a constitution for a league of nations, worked out in detail by Matthias Erzberger, clerical member of the German Reichstag, is published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. It is taken from a book entitled "The League of Nations, the Way to Peace," which Erzberger will publish soon.

The first section of this examination, dealing with the organization of such a league, says: "Any sovereign state can enter the league, which formed when the following powers are among those who have announced adherence: Germany, Great Britain, France, United States and Russia."

The Hague would be the seat of the league and there the international bureau would conduct its business. Each state, with the approval of its parliament, would appoint one delegate. The international bureau would be controlled by a permanent administrative council consisting of the representatives of the federated powers, with the Dutch foreign minister as chairman.

Erzberger invites criticisms of his plan, as well as practical counter-proposals. The article is looked upon in London as another move in the enemy's peace offensive.

"Herr Erzberger," says the Westminster Gazette, "is not a man whom we can trust, but his appearance as an official spokesman sent out from the Prussian ark is always interesting if only as an indication of the mood of his masters."

The newspaper recalls that last year this Centrist leader presented himself as the author of the famous Reichstag resolutions waiving annexations and indemnities, "which were thrown into the scrap heap at Brest-Litovsk and their ashes scattered to the winds when the March offensive appeared to be developing favorably."

### Roumanian Peasants Resisting Germans

#### Situation in Country Has Become Alarming for Central Powers

The situation in Roumania, according to information received in Rome, has become alarming for the central powers. The Roumanian peasants, made enthusiastic by the victories of the entente countries, are beginning to resist openly the German and Austro-Hungarian military.

Local revolts have occurred at a number of places, and the Roumanian government has sent agents to Berlin and Vienna to obtain a mitigation of the Austro-Hungarian rule. The Roumanian government is reported to have pointed out that if its request is rejected it will be unable to guarantee the maintenance of order or avoid the eventualities of a sanguinary crisis.

#### Frenzied Physician, Not France

"So the doctor told you to go to a warmer climate. What was the nature of the trouble you consulted him about?" "I went there to collect a bill."—Boston Transcript.

### Militants Lose Grip

#### Germans are Lying to People to Stop Alarm

A noteworthy turning point of the war has been reached. It is about six months since the German general staff launched its last great effort for victory in the west, and two months since the allied command recovered the initiative and began to speed the invasion back. The overturn in this short period is so considerable that we may well be content to regard it and the prospect soberly.

Taken in conjunction with the Austrian defeat on the Piave in June, the slow decline of submarine menace, a certain recovery in Russia, and news of the victories in Macedonia and Palestine, the last two months' progress in the west does indeed warrant high hopes, but does not warrant an easy, hopeful temper. In this time we will have taken some 200,000 prisoners and over 2,000 cannon. The enemy has taken less in double the time, but not so much less that we can afford to make light of our past misfortunes. We have recovered lost ground, suppressing the only likely opportunities for a German offensive, and reached a front whence the allies can make a general push.

All these successes have been preliminary to the allied general offensive proper. For that movement fresh forces will come into play, for surprise has lost none of its ancient efficacy on the battlefield, and it is to our interest to extend the front as much as our means will allow, always providing for continuity of pressure. Both positively and relatively, the means are now constantly increasing, but the enemy has still wide spaces of French and German soil over which to retreat, shortening his line in the process.

For a time at least, conditions of war will change. We are now nearly everywhere up against a succession of fortified zones which, to say the least of it, make an easy triumph not to be expected. It may possibly be a long and wearying struggle. On the other hand, as the German army and people increasingly recognize that the end is certain, there may be a more or less sudden collapse of their resistance. Already there are signs that the military caste is losing its grip. Two months of unvaried failure seems to have taken effect in the army as well as in domestic affairs.

Its flagrant lying on the subject of poison gas suggests a mind distracted, if not actually deranged. A very amusing instance of the mental disturbance arrived in the shape of a passage from the official German wireless service, issued from Nauen. This bulletin insisted that the German troops evacuated the St. Mihiel salient in good order and saved their war material.

"All indications of value, including light apparatus, clothing, stores, pianos, and musical instruments, were brought away in good time." A piano was saved, but 250 square miles of ground were lost, and 15,000 prisoners and 111 cannon were left behind. What a boast!

### Says Five Subs. Is Monthly Loss

#### Captain von Mantey Says 125 Officers and Men Regularly Sacrificed

"We are losing about five submarines monthly, and about 125 officers and men," admitted Captain von Mantey of the German admiralty at the German navy league meeting at Dortmund. The captain went on to say it did not matter if the amount of tonnage sunk declined, because Scheer, like Hindenburg, will find ways and means to clutch hold of the enemy.

"We need have no fear for America, for we have disposed of the Russian steam roller, and we can almost finish off the Yankees," he added. Speaking of the work of the German high seas fleet, the captain declared it could only indulge in raids which were difficult on account of the strength of the foe.

"These raids are especially difficult," he went on, "on account of the fleet having few eyes, that is to say, large cruisers. If we had spent a couple of milliards in building a great battle fleet, the United States would perhaps have been unable to beat the British navy. We have an enemy against us who is three times stronger than we are, and therefore we have to be careful, for if our fleet is lost, then Germany is lost."

The speaker made a further admission by declaring that it was thought that by sinking of 6,000 tons of shipping monthly up to August of last year, "would bring England to reason, but the determination of the English deceived us. How has it been possible, it is often asked, to bring a million American soldiers to Europe. The reply is that the enemy uses our fastest ships for transport service, and these are very difficult to torpedo."

The Cologne Gazette naval expert, in the course of an article on the decrease in the amount of tonnage sunk during August, blames the weather but holds firmly to the belief that Germany's triumph or defeat rests with her submarines.

### Starve or Freeze

Amid the ever deepening gloom Germans are compelled to read government advertisements in the newspapers reading like this:

"If you don't want to starve or freeze, help to keep the agricultural and munition industries going. Workers in these branches need clothing. Hand over all the suits you don't require."

#### "Made in China" Now!

A pencil factory with a daily output of one hundred gross has been started in Shanghai, China. This marks the establishment of a new industry in the country. The product compares favorably with that formerly imported from Germany and Austria, and may in time replace all foreign makes.

### Greater Part of Wheat Is Grading No. 1

#### Reports Indicate Grain Is of Very Quality

In the opinion of competent authorities there will be more wheat of the No. 1 Northern grade in Western Canada this year than ever before. Samples of grain which are now being received at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange equal, if they do not surpass, samples sent in during the same period in previous years, while reports from all over the country indicate that the grain is of a very high quality. Most of the cars of wheat arriving at terminals are grading No. 1.

Experts give as the reason for the excellent grading the exceptionally good weather conditions during the weeks the grain was ripening, and to the fact that there have been no heavy rains since cutting began.

Several flax samples of high grade have also been received at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the last few days. Most of the flax grown in Manitoba this year was for the British government from seed imported from Siberia.

### Eighty Canadians Blinded in War

#### Some Sent Back to England for Training

A blind man to care for the blind is the policy of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, as indicated in an announcement at Ottawa by Sir James Loughheed that was destroyed by a German bullet in France three years ago, has been appointed to the department's vocational staff to care for blind soldiers.

Captain Baker, prior to his enlistment, graduated from Queen's as an electrical engineer. He had served just thirty days in Flanders, when his vision was destroyed, but in that brief period he had won the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre. He was trained at St. Dunstan's hospital for blinded soldiers in London, England, and as a result has been able to resume his old profession, being employed as a "trouble manager" for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Toronto.

Altogether, there have been about eighty members of the Canadian forces blinded since the beginning of the war, and the war department has decided that all blinded Canadians shall be trained at St. Dunstan's. Captain Baker intends to at once establish an arrangement for the training of blinded Canadians in this institution, before they return to Canada. Already a number of blinded soldiers who have been returned to Canada have been sent back to England for training.

### Much Interest Being Taken in Crop

#### Growing Timothy Seed a Money- Maker for Alberta Farmers

While the growing of timothy seed is as yet a comparatively new venture for many farmers in Alberta, the success of a few pioneers is causing much interest to be taken in this crop by farmers in certain parts of the province. In the Innisfail, Red Deer and Pincher Creek districts it is becoming known as one of the most profitable and safest crops to grow, and the easiest money-maker.

A great many farmers have brought in sold timothy seed which has brought them a net profit of \$40 to the acre—and land on which this crop can be grown successfully is being sold at considerably less than half the amount per acre that one crop will bring.

Timothy seed grown in Alberta is well liked by Eastern buyers, and many parts of the province are particularly well adapted for the growth of it is expected to grow to the size and plumpness of the seed grown here and in the East as there is in the grain grown in the East and West. This year fully seventy-five per cent of the timothy seed grown in Alberta is expected to grade number one and the output will be about seventy-five cars. Arrangements are being made to install large cleaning machines in all the timothy growing centres, and it is hoped that there will be an exportable surplus in the province of about two hundred cars next year. In addition to the price he obtains for his seed, the grower of timothy is also receiving a considerable amount for his hay.

### Move Big Bridge On Car Trucks

#### The Traffic Load of Each Hydraulic Jack Was 70 Tons

A series of interesting photographs in the October Popular Mechanics Magazine shows the remarkable feat of moving a 4,000 ton railway bridge on freight car trucks for a distance of 136 feet. The bridge spans the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., and the change was necessary in order that a longer span might be inserted at the end of the structure.

When, after months of preparation, the bridge was to be moved, it was raised from the temporary blocking placed between it and the piers, by hydraulic jacks mounted on the car trucks. The average load of each jack was seventy tons. Traffic on the bridge was interrupted only nine hours and fifteen minutes and the actual moving occupied but thirteen minutes.

### Surprises in Store

There are some marvellous surprises in store for German leaders who think that after the war all that Germany has to do is to appear again in the company of other nations, crying light-heartedly: "I have forgiven myself. Look to it, therefore, that all the rest of you grant me forgiveness."—New York Tribune.

## DOOM OF GERMANY WAS SEALED WHEN BRITAIN ENTERED THE WAR

### OLD ENGLAND'S ARMY AS SOLID AS MONT BLANC

American Writer Boasts for Great Britain—Says She Knows No End to a Struggle Save Victory or Death and Has a Bad Record for an Ambitious Despot to Face

We must not let our delight in the astonishing achievements of our boys, bearing themselves like veterans on the bloodiest battlefields in history and against the most intensively trained troops ever sent into action, blind us to the other 'big things' that have been and are being done in this tremendous tournament of the nations. Even in our appraisal of the great deeds of our allies, we have naturally dwelt chiefly upon the unexpected and the gloriously bizarre—the slaying of the Gollaths by the daring Davids. We have not stopped to comment on the solidity of Mont Blanc.

But it is after all on the solidity of the Mont Blanc that we build. We all knew the stuff of which Old England was made. What she has done in this war—quietly, unobtrusively, as is her wont—has surprised no one who knew English character, English stamina and English history. Imaginative writers have mentioned various moments at which the blundering bully of Berlin lost the war and his chance to conquer and enslave the world; but those who take long views of things and recognize the primal forces which have shaped the destiny of nations since the disintegration of the Roman empire will agree that the doom of Germany's despotic ambition was sealed on the day that Britain's councillors wheeled that nation into line with the forces of freedom.

If the Kaiser possessed prescience or had read his history, he must have shivered—as tradition says we do if some one steps on our grave—when he knew for certain that his spies had lied and that the stubborn, stick-to-it, bulldog British had decided to live or die with the French. The British have a bad record for an ambitious despot to face. They brought Philip of Spain to his knees—they curbed the power of Louis the Great of France—they grappled with the mighty Napoleon and never let go.

So they entered upon the task of bringing down to paraphrase Kipling—the Beast that walked like a Man. They were under obligation to send some eighty thousand soldiers to help the French. The Kaiser, measuring their honor by his own, thought they would perfunctorily and literally redeem this pledge, and let it go at that. Hence his remark about their "contemptible little army." The fact is that Great Britain alone has sent on land and sea a total of six and a quarter millions. Her empire has added two and a quarter millions more to this. Over eighty millions instead of eighty thousand—a hundred in place of one. That is the British way. When we send fifteen million we will have done as well—but not till then.

England was no more a military nation than America when the war began. She learned to fight by fighting—and dying. We are profiting today by her tragic experiences. Thousands of American lads will come to us alive and whole because thousands of our blood-brothers from the British Isles have been killed and mutilated—and have taught us how to escape. Britain made her armies while France and her own navy held the rap, and then she poured them into France and Flanders by the million to fight back the eruption of Cave Men that threatened to submerge civilization.

What the English have done in this war is too recent to need recapitulation. They gradually took over greater and greater sections of the front. They fought defensive actions with all the dogged courage for which the British are famous—then they created that early turn in the tide which released the series of allied offensives that finally sent the Germans back to the Hindenburg line—and beyond. They rose to the rank of a full military partner of France—and there is no higher rank.

For all this they paid. There is hardly a home in Great Britain which does not have its unvisited graves in France or Belgium—not a street on which the permanently maimed do not limp to unaccustomed tasks. And the figures show that the percentage of casualties from the Mother Country exceeds the percentage from the overseas dominions, thus disposing of one of the vilest, meanest, most dastardly lies of the whole Satanic German propaganda which charges that the English were putting their colonial and their allies in the forefront of the battle. Lord Northcliffe estimates their killed alone at 900,000!

England's contributions outside the western front have been worthy of a great nation, even if they stood alone. Her navy has kept the seas free for the commerce and the troop transports of the allied world. It has bottled up the German navy from the first. Her ships have coaled, fed and munitioned the French—brought legions and food supplies from the Seven Seas. We are proud of our own swift shipment of troops in the firing line during the days of the soul-shaking danger this last summer; but well over half of them went in British bottoms conveyed by British warships.

Then where have not the British fought? The Suez was in danger. It was the British that protected it. There were German naval stations in the Pacific. The British mopped them up. Russia asked help by way of the Dardanelles. The British tried to give it. Intervention was needed on the Tigris. The British supplied it. The British were at Saloniki. British ships were in the Adriatic. The British colonial troops freed Africa from the German British diplomacy steadied the Moslem world when the Turkish Sultan and his Sheikh-ul-Islam proclaimed a holy war. The British to

day are moving south from Archangel and are at Vladivostok.

Britain financed the allied nations till we came in to share the titanic task. Her industries have clothed, munitioned and supplied them in various vital ways. The Germans say that she has "prolonged the war." By that they mean that she has kept up the fighting spirit of the allies and supported their morale. The Briton is a dour fighter and knows no end to a struggle save victory or death. He never fights a limited liability war—he goes in with his whole soul. The day that British khaki appeared upon the battle fields of France it was decreed that there could be but one of two ends to this conflict—the collapse of the British empire or the final failure of Germany's dream of world conquest.—A.R.C., in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Praises Merchant Marine

#### Subs Have Not Gained Mastery of Seas

The Hon. Mr. Ballantyne describing his trip across the ocean, remarked as an illustration of the power of the British navy that General Mewburn and himself had crossed on a liner with five thousand troops, 100 nurses, and other passengers, bringing the total to six thousand souls. They had been unescorted, but men had been at the guns day and night. British ships were carrying across the ocean over a quarter of a million American soldiers a month, while Gen. Mewburn estimated there were two million U. S. troops in France now. No words could too highly praise the sailors of the merchant marine, who had made the conduct of the war possible, by their disregard of danger in fulfillment of the task of transporting munitions, food-stuffs and men. British vessels still plied to all parts of the world, except enemy ports, as before the war, and there were ships coming and going at the English ports in large numbers, which showed that the German submarine had not gained mastery of the sea. Business was carried on as efficiently as ever, there was no shortage of food except of sugar, butter, jam, cakes, pies, ice cream and luxuries, while the British crops were splendid every inch of ground being cultivated.

Mr. Ballantyne then spoke of his visit to France, where he had seen most of the Canadian corps, and quoted British, American and French officers as his authority for the statement that the Canadian corps, for physique, efficiency and fighting qualities were second to none in France. He had visited the famous 22nd French-Canadian battalion and had talked with Lieut. Lemieux, a gallant officer who had since lost his life. He had visited the Canadian hospitals, and speaking generally from what he had seen and heard he believed that the allies now had the Germans permanently on the "hop" and were nearer victory than they had ever been.

### All Canned Salmon In Britain Seized

#### No Private Dealing, As It Is Under Complete Control of Food Ministry

The Canada food board has received from the British ministry of food a copy of the canned salmon requisition order, dated September 2, 1918. Under this order the British food controller has seized all canned salmon packed in Canada and the United States arriving in the United Kingdom after September 4, 1918.

Since September 4 no one of the United Kingdom, except under the order of the food controller, has been permitted to deal in canned salmon packed in Canada or the United States.

Returns of shipments of canned salmon en route to the United Kingdom were made to the food controller prior to September 15. Canned salmon is under complete food control in the United Kingdom. There is no private dealing in it.

#### Britain Never so Great

Premier Massey, when interviewed in London on the completion of his work at the war cabinet conference, said that one of the most abiding impressions he would take back to New Zealand would be that Great Britain had never before attained such heights of greatness as during the present war. No nation could do what Great Britain had done in training, equipping and maintaining armies, in munition making, in war finance, in providing the ships necessary to carry on commerce and transport the troops of the allies and their munitions. No nation the world had ever seen could have done it. She had taken a leading part during four years of war, yet her strength and determination were undiminished.

#### Convicted

"I was awakened in my dugout by a voice getting down: 'Come up out of there you yellow son of a fish!' " said a captured German officer. "I knew it was the Canadians, and lay still. When they followed it with a Mills bomb, I was certain."

#### Let in the Sun

People who keep houses dark for fear of the sunlight spoiling their carpets or furniture have no idea of the disease-destroying influence of sunlight and air.







## Webster Bros. Introduction and Ramsay's Farewell Sale

Now over and just here we wish to express our gratitude to the buying public for the magnificent response to our efforts. We set a conservative estimate in what the results of our sale should be and we are happy to say we went away beyond our highest hopes. This proves our advertising and prices were genuine and that the people knew they were getting values.

## The Future

That's the word and the task set before us of keeping the Busy Store business, handed over to us by Mr. Ramsay, up to its present high standard is what we now intend to do. Busy Store customers of the past will find us sparing no efforts to keep this corner the busiest spot in Gleichen. We have a large stock of fall goods to draw from and new and late shipments arriving and we respectfully solicit the patronage and support of the district. Our Gleichen manager, Mr. L. N. Webster, will be glad to meet personally all the patrons of this store and he will make every effort that our service and attention shall be such as shall merit a continuance of the relationship of the past.

Yours Respectfully,

**Webster Bros.**

Successors to J. A. Ramsay.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Mary Hawthorne has returned to town and will again work for Matthews & Kidney.

Our postmaster is back on the job again, after being laid up a week with the "flu."

Philip Willett, after being laid up for three days with a slight attack of the "flu," is back at his job again.

Now that the season for shooting prairie chicken is over, the hunters may devote their whole attention to the wily goose, of which there are thousands.

R. M. Staback, who has been in the employ of the Gleichen pharmacy for the last eight months, as clerk, left last week for Carlsbad, where he will take charge of the post office.

R. Kierstein sent the Call a present of four giant potatoes and a huge cabbage. The largest potato weighed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., the smallest one  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and they certainly made great munching.

Miss Elder, who has for the past nine months been employed at the "Busy Store," left for Cluny last week. She was a bright, energetic young woman, and especially fitted for her chosen vocation. Miss Elder will be greatly missed by a large number of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Laycock moved last week to Okotoks, where they will in future reside. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock have resided in Gleichen for 17 years, and they will be missed by a large number of friends here. Mr. Laycock will take up his new occupation as traveling salesman immediately and all Gleichenites wish him success in his new venture.

## FARMERS' EXPORTS BEATING THE BOCHE

The 1917 Victory Loan enabled the Dominion Government to advance—

\$100,000,000 to finance last year's wheat crop; also

Nearly another \$100,000,000 to finance the sale of live stock products to Great Britain; also

Nearly \$40,000,000 to finance exports of cheese to Great Britain.

The 1918 Victory Loan will enable the Dominion Government to finance the sale of the wheat crop to Great Britain; also

To finance the sale of beef, pork and other live stock products.

To finance exports of cheese, butter, eggs and condensed milk to Great Britain.

Great Britain will take Canada's agricultural products, but cannot pay cash. The Dominion Government must finance the sales.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—4-roomed cottage, good well, soft water, garage and stable. Apply Jos. Desjardine. 35

FOR SALE—Fordson tractor, good as new. Cash. Apply N. P. Nelson Box 88 Standard. 34tf

FOR SALE—Young geese. Good birds for stock, also 2 year old gander selling out. Apply Mrs. A. D. Arkell Box 72 Cluny. 30

STRAYED—From E. C. Spiller 14 miles north of Eastway store. 2 black geldings, weight 1500 lbs., white on face, one lame in left hip, both branded K on hip. Dapple grey whight 1600 lbs., had halter on, branded U on hip. \$10 reward for information leading to their recovery. Phone 810 Vulcan. 30

FOR SALE—800 tons best prairie hay, baled. \$21 per ton F.O.B. on car. Sam Desjardine, Veteran, Alta. 33

FOR SALE—Road Island Red hens Mrs. A. J. McArthur. 33

ESTRAY—Grey mare, branded 5 on left shoulder; black year old mare colt no brand; bay mare yearling. \$40 reward. Notify John Koefoed. 38tf

J. A. Ramsay, who is leaving in a few days, is offering his household effects at private sale. Including range sewing machine, tables, bed room furniture, kitchen utensils, etc. Goods can be inspected at house.

## EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA

### Instructions Regarding Care of Sick Persons

Since thousands of people are nursing influenza patients in the province, the following instructions will be of value:

- 1—Fresh air is the most essential requisite to the comfort and well-being of patients, no matter how ill.
- 2—Rest in bed for three days after fever has gone is urged to prevent complications.
- 3—Pneumonia cases should not be kept in the same room with uncomplicated influenza cases.
- 4—Nourishing food at regular intervals.
- 5—Plenty of water or lemonade.
- 6—General Unworried Service: Avoid chattering, nagging or questioning; anticipate wants of sickest patients, convalescents usually ask for what they want; keep the patients in isolated room, in separate beds; keep patient in bed all the time (this means patient must not get up to go to the bathroom; two or three pillows arranged step fashion, the lowest well under the shoulders, will make breathing easier; keep the arms and shoulders well covered; ventilate the room freely; at the outset, headache and backache are frequent; cold cloths (moist, but not dripping) to the head, changed frequently, give some relief; avoid anything that might cause the slightest chill.

**CARE OF MOUTH**—A mouth wash every few hours and cold cream to the lips help to keep the mouth in a normal condition.

If patient is extremely weak, swab the teeth carefully with moistened cotton applications three times daily.

**COUGH**—Patient should keep mouth covered when coughing. Paper napkins or three thicknesses of toilet paper, used only once, are safer and better than rags or handkerchiefs. Keep a small paper bag pinned to bedside, within easy reach of patient's head, to receive the used napkins. Change bag at least twice daily, or whenever it becomes half full.

The invisible spray from the mouth and nose during coughing and sneezing is as dangerous as visible expectoration. Convalescent patients can be masked; weak patients are annoyed by them.

**FOOD**—For the unhappy, feverish patients, liquid diet, hot or cold, as preferred—milk, lemonade, weak tea and coffee, broths. For the convalescent and patients not feverish, soft diet—gruels, cooked cereals, milk toast, jellies, soft boiled eggs, etc.

Food may be kept warm in a thermos bottle.

All patients should drink some water every hour when awake.

**PRECAUTIONS**—All mouth washes, bath water, exeta, and uneaten liquid food should be thrown into the toilet by the attendant.

All bags, napkins, scraps of uneaten food, mouth swab, etc., should be wrapped in clean newspaper before being carried to the kitchen to be destroyed by burning.

All linen—sheets, masks, towels, etc., should be submerged in a large kettle of cold water in the sickroom, or put in a pillow-slip, or laundry bag. This can be safely carried to the kitchen stove, and when contents have been boiled five minutes anyone can finish caring for the linen. When attendant cannot stop to wash her own hands, door knobs, faucets, etc., should be protected by scraps of newspaper, which may be destroyed after each using. Attendants must be constantly masked, must wear big allover aprons in sickroom, changing it to a different one always before entering any other part of the house. Attendant must have facilities for washing her own hands, soap, nail brush and paper towels, in clean place, and never touch the patient or patient's utensils without afterward cleansing her own hands thoroughly. Running water is better and safer than a basin of weak disinfectant kept for the hands alone.

Everything used for the patient should be kept separate from the supplies for the rest of the household. This means dishes, bed linen, bath wraps, towels, face cloths, rocking chair, etc.

Families can help visiting nurses and aids by having hot water, towels and newspapers ready when nurses are expected.

Provincial Health Department

## FARM LANDS

G—170. 320 Acres. 14 miles south of Gleichen. 175 acres broken. \$50.00 per acre. \$5000.00 cash, balance arranged.

G—187. 358 Acres on the Blackfoot Reserve. All fenced, fair buildings. 100 acres ready for 1919. \$45.00 per acre, good terms.

G—191. 1280 Acres, 4 miles south of Bassano. \$52.50 per acre. \$9000.00 cash, balance in half crop payment. 800 acres ready for 1919.

Good Section near Hussar. \$1000.00 down. Balance, crop payment.

**LASHER & GILLILAN, Ltd.**

Head Office 809 Centre Street, Calgary.  
Branches Three Hills, Gleichen, Youngstown

## NOTICE

### APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that M. Munroe, of Milo, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz.: That part from lake running between Sec. 8 and Sec. 17, 19, 21, W. 4th M.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Milo, Oct. 10, 1918.  
M. MUNROE,  
(Applicant.)

## VICTORY SALE

Just a few more days left to seize the opportunity of grabbing up our Real Bargains, so do it NOW before you are too late. Don't forget the place—opposite the PALACE HOTEL



## Dandy Overcoats

A large range to choose from with quality and prices to fit every pocket. Be sure to look these over before you purchase

MEN'S OVERCOATS—Two only, of heavy mixed goods to go for only half price  
**\$15.00**

MEN'S COATS—better quality ranging in price from  
\$22 sale price \$18. \$30 sale price \$25. \$35 sale price \$30. \$45 sale price \$38.50

Mens overalls and smocks in plain blue, blue and white stripe and plain black from \$1.75 a garment up. Don't fail to see us about the famous Pick Overalls the best in the West

Just arrived a few only black dog skin fur coats. Also we have the best line of mackinaws and sheep lined coats. NOTE: All of these coats are last years' buy and are worth more than we are asking for them at today's prices.

Men's Overalls and Smocks	Men's Worsted Pants	Men's Socks Black	Men's Ribbed Wool Underwear	Men's Gauntlets Lined
\$1.75	\$3.75	35c	95c	\$1.25

**Pickard & Tuck, Ltd.**  
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

## For Quick Sale

At my paint shop Gleichen several almost new shovels, forks, lanterns. Large quantity of bolts. 2 cistern pumps. 300 feet new three-quarter inch rope. 2 sets pipe cutters. 2 sets pipe dies. Large quantity window glass.

**W. C. REAZIN**

